

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - DECEMBER 10, 1895.

It is a matter of considerable importance to know how much truth there is in the story published in a Japanese exchange that the Coptic reported "cholera on board" during her last trip across the Pacific. There is every reason to believe that there was some mistake made either by the newspaper or the officers of the Olympia. At the same time it is a matter that can be easily investigated, and steps ought to be taken in that direction.

The ladies of Honolulu are to try their hand at editing a newspaper in a special number of The Time, to be issued on the 18th. It is safe to predict that the ladies of this city will make quite as much of a success of their new work as has been made in many cities in the States. The proceeds of the venture are to be used in a work for the children, in which every business man of the country ought to be interested and render substantial assistance.

A Hilo correspondent who views with considerable perturbation the occasional suggestion of importing American negroes as laborers on the plantations says, "Our population is already sufficiently mixed and as this feature has been repeatedly said to militate against our chances for annexation, the introduction of additional elements, even if they are such as exist in the United States certainly would not help matters. For the United States to advance the mixed nature of our population as an objection to annexation, considering that we have but four distinct races here in any considerable numbers, which is no worse, to say the least, than the conditions existing within her own borders, is, to use a slang but expressive phrase, very thin. All that is needed is a wise regulation of the proportions in which new comers shall be allowed to enter the country, but don't let us add to the complications and make matters worse by introducing new untied elements." Our correspondent has undoubtedly voiced the sentiment of a large proportion of our citizens. The solution of our racial problem is not to be found in introducing new elements but rather in balancing what we have. And one of the first duties is to bring out homestead settlers up to a fair average.

THE Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, in setting forth his objections to the acceptance of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, said: "Once agree to admit the Japanese as they please, and we shall have them doing as they have done in Honolulu. There are more Japanese residents there than whites. These people do not go there as emigrants, but they are brought down in shiploads as slaves. One of the greatest objections to the sending away of these people in hordes like this is the Emperor of Japan himself." The Japan Mail objects to this version of Japanese affairs as connected with Hawaii, and states that the so-called "slaves" are men that eagerly seek the employment offered them in Hawaii, "where they live comfortably, are not over-worked, and save large sums of money; while, so far from the Emperor's being opposed to the business, it was inaugurated with the consent of His Majesty's Government, and all the affairs of the emigrants are strictly regulated by a convention between Japan and Hawaii." It is refreshing to note the assurance from a Japanese publication that the Japanese are well treated in this country. Judging from some expressions at meetings recently held in this city, one might suppose that the Japanese residents were among the most down-trodden people of the country.

EASTERN WAR BUBBLE BROKEN.

The war scare that made the countries of the Far East the center of attraction some weeks since has vanished into thin air, and is, as usual, laid at the door of a sensational newspaper correspondent. The journals of the East that fell in with the war idea have admitted that they were unnecessarily frightened, and those that maintained there was no possibility of a conflict between the European powers are happy in the fulfillment of their prophecy.

A recent exchange from Japan states that those who were acutely sensible to the impending trouble were obviously unable to explain what was the matter. The strained relations between Great Britain and Russia on account of Armenian troubles is regarded as a mere conjecture. The report that a secret treaty had been made by Russia and China is credited to an anonymous correspondent of Nagasaki who telegraphed his news to the Hong Kong Telegraph, and taking this as a starter the correspondent of the London Times made up his story. Another point made in favor of continued peace, for some months at least, is that Russia cannot fight in the East, even if there were reason to fight, till well into the spring of 1896. She is entirely without harbors of refuge, coaling stations or dockyards—unless she has Japan for an ally, which is decidedly improbable.

Looking at the situation from another standpoint, it is observed that if a cause of quarrel has arisen between Great Britain and Russia in connection with Armenia, the statesmen of St. Petersburg must have been taken by surprise, otherwise they would not have detached the large squadron now on the Pacific station—a squadron that must remain eliminated from the European field for over two months, as the Suez canal would be closed to the ships on their return voyage. The conclusions of our Eastern contemporary appear to be founded on a common sense view of the situation, and those looking for trouble will be obliged to wait until the European powers make a more decided move towards massing their naval and military forces before they can picture a situation that is in any sense critical. That the European powers have an eye to dividing Eastern territory among themselves, we believe there can be little doubt, but that they will go to war over the matter before all diplomatic methods of settling the affair are exhausted is altogether unlikely.

COL. COCKERILL AND JAPANESE MISSIONS.

Col. John A. Cockerill, who was sent to Japan by the New York Herald to keep that paper in touch with the political developments of the Orient, has developed into a missionary-hater of the first order, and as politics have quieted down he has made sure of his salary by a wholesale attack on the Protestant religious laborers among the Japanese. He regards the comparative wealth of the missionaries as the greatest stumbling block, the finest residence in Tsukiji, Tokyo being the property of missionaries, and the greatest personal wealth of the district being possessed by two missionaries. According to his investigations, "by far the majority of the missionaries sent to Japan and China are half-educated; some of their doctors have repeatedly exhibited such gross ignorance in their profession as to have earned the scornful derision of the Japanese; so common is the lack of education that the Japanese often declare that those who are so ignorant as to be unable to make a living doing aught else abroad, become missionaries; as school teachers, eight out of every ten are unpopular or failures, because they are not thoroughly grounded in English and the modern tongues; this ignorance makes many content with only a smattering of Japanese, so that their sermons are painful to listen to."

These together with the assertion that missionaries' wives openly

express their dislike for the lower class Japanese, and seek the society of people of social rank but who are notoriously immoral are some of the charges which the colonel brings against his fellow countrymen who are endeavoring to advance the cause of Christianity in the Orient. As another evidence of the insincerity of the missionaries he cites the case of a physician, whose house is "filled with immoral Japanese girls," who is received in the homes of the missionaries, and has a missionary for a next door neighbor.

The whole trend of Colonel Cockerill's tirade would indicate that he was either suffering from katzin-jammer or had fallen into bad company and inveigled into the idea that he was courting missionary society. Personal knowledge of the character of religious workers who have gone to the Orient refutes every item of the general libel produced by the Herald correspondent which is intended to prove the folly of contributing funds to Christianize Japan. It reminds us of the Japanese convert who had come to know the United States as a Christian country. He went to the States, and on seeing the evidences of sin and iniquity there, nearly came to the conclusion that all he had learned of a supposedly God-fearing people was a howling farce. It is possible that Colonel Cockerill can find men and women who have put their religion in their pocket when the occasion required, but to put every representative of foreign missions in Japan in the same box to be shaken up and stamped as iniquitous and immoral is to convey an impression that is nothing more or less than a lie.

EARTHQUAKES AND CONSPIRACY.

History repeats itself. About a year ago Honolulu was treated to a conspiracy followed by an earthquake; this year we have the earthquake followed by the conspiracy. So far as the serious results to the country are concerned the earthquake and the conspiracy are about on a level; they give the people something to talk about, tell their experiences and conjecture as to the cause and possible outcome. The vibrations of the earth create no particular fear in the hearts of the people, but simply remind us that we are living on volcanic fields and are liable at any time to experience an occasional by-play of terra firma. In the same manner, while the conspiracy does not lessen our sense of security, while we have no apprehension of a general upheaval which it is beyond the strength of the existing powers to quell, it brings to mind the fact our political life partakes more or less of the nature of the land about us. We are sorry, indeed, that the predictions of our friends that we were henceforth to enjoy political peace and quiet, and never more be obliged to turn our minds to the action of political conspirators have not been realized; but the facts speak for themselves, and it is impossible to escape the conclusion that we must expect to be subject to the wild and chimerical plottings of political agitators until Hawaii is brought under the protection of a higher power. Two men and a boy can create more trouble for Hawaii than a hundred thousand able-bodied men in any other country. Experience has proved this time and again, and still there are those who are pleased to wink at the fact.

The news of the resignation of A. T. Atkinson as Inspector-General of Schools will be received with universal regret throughout the country. Mr. Atkinson during his eight years' service has proven himself not only a capable executive officer, but also imbued with that progressive spirit necessary to keep our schools in touch with the advance of modern educational systems. Although Mr. Atkinson's health will not allow his remaining in his present position, it is to be hoped that the Board of Education will see its way clear to retain his services in another capacity.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Late dispatches from the United States bring interesting details of the events previous to the opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and a general forecast of the work of the session. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, will be Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Republicans are prepared to wage war on the Democratic party, do what they can to revive the business of the country, and incidentally, perhaps, make what political capital they can for the coming Presidential campaign. The general business of the party caucuses indicates that the political organizations are united in their action, and not inclined to diverge from the usual submission to party rule. Representative Hilborn, who will be watched with interest by those interested in Hawaiian affairs, came into prominence at an early day by presenting Speaker Reed with a gavel made from oak taken from the old Hartford at Vallejo. Mr. Hilborn though a representative from California is a native of Speaker Reed's State and inclined to support his candidacy for the Presidential nomination in 1896, which will undoubtedly give him a position close to the Republican leader of the House. The San Francisco Chronicle styles Mr. Reed's acceptance of the nomination to the speakership as decidedly cautious. "There will be critics who will say that he appeared to be dominated by the idea that his chances as a Presidential candidate are likely to suffer the least the less there is done during the session. Others will say that there was a marked absence in his speech of the old-time ring of confidence and courage. However, it is too early to call men to account in the Fifty-fourth Congress."

From the action taken by the Democratic members of the House it is apparent that they will stand by their policy of the past three years, in word if not in deed. The forecast of President Cleveland's message is certainly indicative of this interpretation. In domestic affairs he will undoubtedly hold firm to his principles with his well known tenacity. In the Venezuelan question it will be claimed that the Monroe Doctrine has been followed to the letter; Cuban affairs do not warrant the recognition of the insurrectionists, and further investigation is necessary before taking decisive action toward the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. It is not believed that the President will have anything to say on Hawaiian affairs and will dismiss the subject with the declaration that the best of feeling exists between the two Republics. As the Chronicle says, it is early in the day to discuss the merits of the Fifty-fourth Congress, but there is little doubt that the forthcoming session will be one of the most interesting for many years past.

SPEAKING of the complaint sent to the Secretary of the Navy by the passengers of the Warrimoo who passed Honolulu during the cholera scare, the New York Herald says: "Unless these gentlemen had noses as sensitive as their tempers they would have had difficulty in detecting smoke and odors coming from the galley of a ship riding at a safe mooring distance in an opening roadstead. But when a man has his nostrils expanded to catch insults he can probably call off the dinner menu of a ship a mile away by simply smelling the odors that come from her galley funnel. As such abnormally keen noses are not common, however, it is not likely that the Bennington's captain knew that he had come within range of their activity."

Did You Ever Think That you cannot be well unless you have pure, rich blood? If you are weak, tired, languid and all run down, it is because your blood is impoverished and lacks vitality. These troubles may be overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure, rich blood. It is, in truth, the great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion. HOBSON DARG Co., wholesale agents.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

10 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

McEVY EXPLAINS.

Good Results of Rev. Yatman and His Co-laborers.

MR. EDITOR:—Marshal Brown says criminal work is at a dead standstill, and he cannot account for it unless it be a lull before the storm. This may seem very strange to some who read, but do not wish or care to consider. Not so to me. It is not at all necessary for me to refer to any record (police or otherwise) in order to account for the great change, as I can very plainly see the good results which have followed the labors of Brother Yatman and his co-laborers. The great revival which has taken place accounts for it all. Sin is a reproach to any people, but righteousness exalteth a nation.

A. D. McEvoy.

Vibrations of Earthquake.

MR. EDITOR:—The earthquake of 11:04 p.m. yesterday threw from the shelves in Bishop Hall of Science several tall glass cylinders. Not having retired, I was able to note from which direction the shock came, and have determined this morning from the data then obtained, that the vibrations proceeded from a point about 10° to 12° north of east.

Very truly,
A. B. INGALLS,
Prof. of Chem. and Nat. Science,
Oahu College, Dec. 9.

Library Association Officers.

At the annual meeting and election of the Library Association last evening the regular annual reports were presented and the following board of trustees elected: C. R. Bishop, M. M. Scott, H. A. Parmelee, Mary A. Burbank, S. B. Dole, Rev. C. M. Hyde, W. F. Allen, H. Waterhouse, J. H. Fisher, W. D. Alexander, Dr. N. B. Emerson, George P. Castle and Dr. C. T. Rodgers.

After adjournment of the Association the trustees met and completed their organization by electing the following officers: President, C. R. Bishop; Vice-President, M. M. Scott; Secretary, H. A. Parmelee; Treasurer, Mary A. Burbank.

Art Prize Competition.

The directors of the Kilohana Art League threw the doors open to the pupils of the public schools yesterday afternoon and the hall was crowded with children. The scholars had their pencils and paper with them and took notes of the many beautiful pictures on exhibition. Prizes will be awarded for the best written compositions on the different works of the artists, and there is considerable rivalry among the children in consequence.

NOTICE TO COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

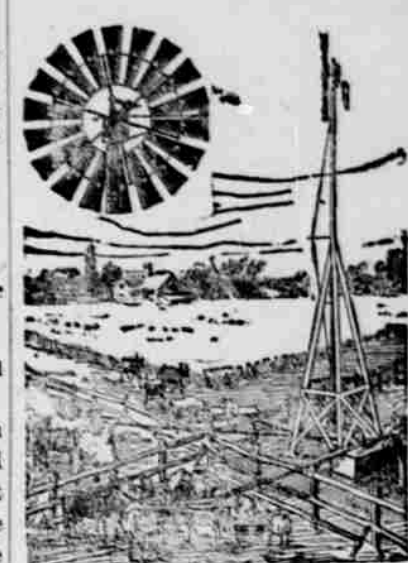
ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,
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J. A. FOLGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

Timely Topics

THE AERMOTOR

AND Steel Tower.



In as much as most of our remarks have been confined to the pumping Aermotor we wish to call your attention this week to the geared motor for barns. Undoubtedly sometime in the past you have concluded to equip your mill with shafting for grinding of corn and feed for your stock, and perhaps attach a grind stone and buzz saw, and sent away for a catalogue for estimated cost and the location of your building for horizontal and vertical shafting, but finally came to the conclusion that the cost and difficulties of constructing were too great to warrant the expenditure. Now here is where the Aermotor does away with all those great obstacles and petty annoyances. In our plan you have only to secure the vertical 8x8 mast in position, put the Aermotor on one end and the grinder on the other. The mast then holds it all. You can belt to different machines and drive your pump and feed grinder at one time. The feed grinder is always in position. You have only to turn a hand screw to adjust the lower grinding ring sufficiently close and it is already for use, or in an instant you can put on a belt to run any other machine. The saving of power effected by having all bearings rigidly connected in one casting and therefore in proper place, is no less important than the matter of convenience allowed too. The Aermotor runs in half the wind required by other mills, and regulates in a strong wind as well as in a mild wind. It handles the pump the smoothest of any mill made. An eight inch stroke Aermotor will throw more water with less wind than any of the old style mills. If you are in need of a mill buy an Aermotor and your neighbors will congratulate you on your foresight.

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